

REMARKS

The Office Action has been received and carefully considered. Claims 1-12 and 60-105 are pending. Claims 1, 4, 6, 7, and 10-12 are amended by this response. Claims 13-59 were previously withdrawn from consideration after a restriction requirement. Claims 60-105 are added by this response. Support for the amendments and new claims may be found at least in Figures 1-4 and at page 2, lines 18-26; page 7, line 16-page 8, line 9; page 9, lines 6-13; page 10, line 27-page 14, line 6; and page 19, lines 1-14 of the specification. No new matter has been added.

The Office Action rejects claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,698,021 to Amini et al. ("Amini").

Applicant appreciates the time and courtesy extended by Examiner Joel Fosselman and Supervisory Patent Examiner Ngoc-Yen T. Vu during an Examiner Interview on August 27, 2008. During the interview, Applicant's representatives discussed with the Examiner draft versions of the amended claims above and, although no agreement was reached, the Examiner indicated that such amendments may be sufficient to overcome the pending rejections based on Amini.

In view of the above amendments and based on the reasoning presented below, Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 and requests allowance of pending claims 1-12 and 60-105.

Claims 1-12 Are Allowable Over Amini

The Office Action rejects claims 1-12 as allegedly being obvious over Amini. Although Applicant believes that the currently pending claims sufficiently distinguish Amini, Applicant

has amended claims 1, 4, 6, 7, and 10-12 in an effort to more clearly recite the claimed features and advance prosecution.

Specifically, Applicant has amended claim 1 to recite “delivering user interface code over the Internet for use in an Internet browser, wherein the user interface code is executed through the Internet browser at the user front end and initiates the streaming of audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end to the host back end over the Internet.” Amini fails to disclose these limitations of amended claim 1.

Amini is directed to a “video surveillance and monitoring” system where video is stored at an off-site storage site and accessed by security personnel from remote terminals. Col. 1, lines 8-11. As shown in Figure 3 of Amini, there are three entities involved in the surveillance system: (1) a client site with security cameras 312 and a camera server 314, (2) an off-site storage site with an off-site server 332 and image database 334, and (3) a viewing site with a client workstation 322. Video image data is captured by security cameras 312 at the client site and transmitted in real-time to the off-site storage site using camera sever 314. Col. 6, lines 41-42, 66-67. “To support this operation, camera server 314 preferably includes hardware/software that enables video image compression, web-server functionality, and network communications.” Col. 6, line 67-col. 7, line 3. Camera server 314 communicates with off-site server 332 over a private network or virtual private network. Col. 4, line 64-col. 5, line 2. Amini discloses that one mechanism for such communication is hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). Col. 7, lines 14-16. The video image data sent to and stored at the off-site storage site is then made available (for live viewing or on an archived basis) to a viewer at client workstation 322 “using a web-browser enabled user interface.” Col. 5, lines 18-20. The viewer can also use various real-time camera

control functions to change the position of the security camera and obtain the video that he or she wants. Col. 3, lines 44-54.

Amini does not teach or suggest *delivering user interface code* over the Internet for use in an Internet browser, wherein the user interface code is executed through the Internet browser at the user front end and *initiates the streaming of audio and video material* from a recording device on the user front end to a host back end over the Internet. The client site in Amini is part of a larger “video surveillance and monitoring environment 300” put in place to conduct localized surveillance at various client locations. Col. 6, lines 34-35. For example, video image data from multiple security cameras in a building may be stored in, and accessed from, one central location. Col. 4, lines 42-48. Each camera server 314 contains all of the necessary “hardware/software” for capturing video image data and is designed to be a “self-contained operation that governs the capture and storage of analog video image data.” Col. 1, lines 33-35; col. 6, line 67-col. 7, line 3. There is no need for the Amini system to deliver any code to the client site for initiating the streaming of audio and video material because any necessary code for capturing video is already part of the camera server. Nor would it have been obvious to deliver such code because the client site in Amini is set up with the surveillance system in advance. Claim 1, by contrast, recites that the code for initiating the streaming of audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end is *delivered to the user front end over the Internet*.

Further, there is no disclosure in Amini of executing any delivered code through an Internet browser. Although Amini provides that the client site may communicate with the off-site storage site via HTTP, one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that computer systems may communicate via HTTP without using an Internet browser. Indeed, the only

discussion of an Internet browser in Amini is in the context of a user interface for *viewing video* at the viewing site, not for *streaming video* from a security camera at the client site. Col. 5, lines 19-25; col. 6, lines 5-12. As explained above, the client site is self-contained and does not require any user interface code executed through an Internet browser to function. Amini similarly discloses software *at the off-site storage site* for collecting video image data (i.e., ImageCapture application 510), but fails to teach or suggest any code delivered to the client site for initiating streaming. Col. 7, lines 29-49. For example, binary-coded command strings forwarded by the off-site storage site to control movement of a surveillance camera are not “user interface code” that is “executed through the Internet browser” and “initiates the streaming of audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end to the host back end over the Internet,” as recited in claim 1. Col. 7, lines 50-62.

Amini also fails to teach or suggest various elements in the dependent claims. For example, claim 9 recites “enabling recorded audio and video material on the host back end to be edited from the user front end.” The Office Action cites a portion of Amini dealing with ArchiveViewer application 630 and states that “[a]ltering the speed of playback is a form of editing and is performed on the client workstation after the video is archived.” *See* Office Action at 4. Changing the speed of playback, however, has no effect on the underlying recorded audio and video material and therefore does not constitute editing. Amini gives as an example of the variable playback speed “30 images every second.” Col. 8, line 49. In that case, the images are not edited at all – it is only the rate at which they appear that changes. Moreover, ArchiveViewer application 630 in Amini is used to change the playback speed *at the viewer site*, not at a “user front end” from which audio and video material is streamed.

In addition, claim 10 recites “enabling audio material to be re-dubbed over the recorded audio portion of the recorded audio and video material at the host back end while retaining the recorded video portion of the recorded audio and video material at the host back end.” The Office Action takes official notice that “re-dubbing audio signals based on a user input is notoriously well known and used in the related art and would have been obvious to utilize for the benefit of synchronizing the audio with a corresponding video signal.” *See* Office Action at 4. The Office Action, however, gives no reason why re-dubbing *at the host back end in response to input from the user front end*, as recited in the claim, would have been obvious. Specifically, in response to input from the user front end, audio material is re-dubbed over the recorded audio portion of the recorded audio and video material at the host back end while retaining the recorded video portion at the host back end.

Claims 1-12 are therefore allowable over Amini for at least the reasons noted above.

New Claims 60-105 Are Allowable for Similar Reasons

New claims 60-105 recite similar elements and are therefore allowable for the reasons stated above. Claims 60-103 recite delivering or receiving user interface code over an Internet connection. Independent claim 64, for example, recites “a delivery module that delivers user interface code over the Internet for use in an Internet browser, wherein the user interface code is executed through the Internet browser at the user front end and initiates the streaming of audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end to the host back end over the Internet.” Independent claim 80 recites “receiving user interface code over the Internet” and “streaming audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end to the host back end over the Internet, wherein the streaming is initiated by the user interface code and the audio and video material is recorded on the host back end.” Independent claim 92 recites “a

receiving module that receives user interface code over the Internet" and "a streaming module that streams audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end to the host back end over the Internet, wherein the streaming is initiated by the user interface code and the audio and video material is recorded on the host back end."

Claims 104 and 105 are directed to similar recording methods and are also allowable for the reasons stated above. Claim 104 recites a Wi-Fi based recording method comprising "delivering user interface code over the Wi-Fi connection, wherein the user interface code is executed through the user front end and initiates the streaming of audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end to the host back end over the Wi-Fi connection," while claim 105 recites a wireless mobile communications based recording method comprising "delivering user interface code over the Wi-Fi connection, wherein the user interface code is executed through the user front end and initiates the streaming of audio and video material from a recording device on the user front end to the host back end over the Wi-Fi connection." Amini fails to teach or suggest the delivering and streaming steps recited in these claims. Applicant therefore respectfully submits that all pending claims are allowable over the applied art.

CONCLUSION

For all the reasons set forth above, an indication of allowance of all claims is solicited. In the event any outstanding issues remain in the Application, the Examiner is more than welcome to telephone the undersigned counsel to resolve any such issues in the interest of expediency and to further place the application in condition for allowance.

It is believed that all necessary fees are being charged for filing this Response. However, the Director is hereby authorized to treat any current or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time for its timely submission as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time. Applicants also authorize the Director to charge all required fees, fees under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17, or all required extension of time fees, to the undersigned's Deposit Account No. 50-0206.

Respectfully submitted,

Hunton & Williams LLP

By:



Justin T. Arbes

Registration No. 62,788

Dated: November 20, 2008

Hunton & Williams LLP
1900 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006-1109
Telephone: (202) 955-1966
Facsimile: (202) 828-3763